

The Sun
AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD
FOUNDED 1833-1852
NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1920.
THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.
PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.
200 Broadway, New York.
Frank A. Munsey, President.
E. W. Washburn, Vice-President.
Wm. T. Sullivan, Treasurer.
H. C. Thompson, Secretary.

NEWSSTAND PRICES.
Daily, two cents a copy in New York city, three cents outside New York city and four cents elsewhere; Sunday, five cents; elsewhere, ten cents.
MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Mail, Postpaid.
Daily, \$1.00 per month; \$12.00 per year.
Sunday, \$0.50 per month; \$6.00 per year.
Daily and Sunday, \$1.50 per month; \$18.00 per year.
Foreign rates, on application.
All checks, money orders, etc., in full payment to The Sun-Herald.

European Edition.
Published in Paris every day in the year.
Price in Paris—25 centimes, daily and Sunday.
PARIS OFFICE, 45 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
Information concerning advertising rates for the European Edition may be obtained from the main New York office.

Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches received by it or its associates. It is not authorized to publish or to use for any other purpose any news dispatches received by it or its associates. It is not authorized to use for any other purpose any news dispatches received by it or its associates.

Strategically Considered.
If it were merely a question of selecting the best man for the job, the work of a national convention in fixing upon its nominee for the Presidency would be a dull task. But since the best man might not run worth a damn, a thoroughgoing search must be made for a man who would be strong at the polls and who in innate ability is the real thing.

Incidental Essay on the Art of Platform Making.
At first reading all that the Republican platform for 1920 seems to lack is inspiration and an index.

Electoral College

Virginia	12
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	9
Georgia	14
Florida	6
Alabama	12
Tennessee	12
Mississippi	10
Arkansas	9
Louisiana	10
Texas	26
Oklahoma	10
Kentucky	13
Missouri	15
Maryland	10
New Mexico	5
Arizona	5
Total	131

This leaves 350 electoral votes, out of which the Republicans must get 205 to win the election. Starting with an almost certain 151 votes to their credit before invading the Northern field the Democrats need to find only 55 votes among all the Northern States to elect the President. If they should carry New York State with its 45 votes they would have to pick up here and there only 40 more votes to win the election, and these votes should not be difficult to find, especially since Ohio with its 24 is this year a mighty uncertain asset to the Republican party.

The horse sense, it seems to The Sun and New York Herald in a situation like this would be for the Chicago convention to make sure through the selection of its nominee for the Presidency that the vote of New York will line up in the Republican column next November.

Rebuilding the Guard.
The men who served in the National Guard when it was on the Mexican border and when it went overseas have done their military duty for the State and the nation. They are entitled to honorable admission to the veteran associations of their respective regiments. It is not fair to ask them to join again. Some men, inspired by affection for their old outfits, will enter their successors, but the vast majority of the new guardsmen must come from the list of those who saw no service in the old guard.

and its appeal is made not only to men who can bear rifles but to all the employers in town. Young men are urged to enlist in an organization whose predecessor gave 1,500 officers to the army in the great war; their employers are urged to make membership in the guard easy for those in their establishments by putting no obstacle in the way of their service. The regiment says to the employer:

"We request your cooperation and assistance in the following definite plan to fill the ranks of an organization whose traditions of over 100 years have made it the pride of the country.

"If your employees number not over twenty name to our committee 'the employer' whose age and character make him eligible to wear the uniform of the Seventh.

"Similarly, if your sons' numbers from twenty to forty, give us two names; from forty to seventy-five, three names; and over seventy-five, four names.

If your organization is still larger, give us five names for every hundred employees.

Then allow our committee to talk with the young men you have named, and if the interview is mutually satisfactory talk with the prospective recruit yourself and encourage him to join by telling him that you approve the Seventh and all it stands for, that you will not deduct time taken to attend maneuvers from his vacation, and that his enlistment in the regiment will reflect credit on himself and on you."

In the past there have been instances in which employers objected to having men on their payrolls enlist in the guard. That feeling can scarcely exist now. The arguments presented to employers by the Seventh might be used by every other regiment, and not only the Seventh but every regiment in the guard should be filled promptly with young men ready to put their patriotism at work and anxious to reap all the advantages membership in the guard offers.

The Major's Name in School.
That deep student of matters educational, the Mayor, may be roused by the discovery that a check for \$1,000, found in the street and bearing the name "John F. Hylen" on the signature line, was written by a public school pupil taking a business course. Here is another case, his Honor may well say, of unnecessary departure from ancient ways. Years ago, when the Mayor was a schoolboy with a shining face, a pupil who made out a check as a bit of class work would have signed it with the name of one of those heroes of the ages, John Doe and Richard Roe.

The New Treasure Hunt.
A French scientist recently declared that western Europe would be better off if it gave the same attention to the platinum deposits of Russia as it was giving to the Russian oil fields. A Deputy replied that the only difficulty was that western Europe was "not so noisy in its interest in platinum as it was in oil." The rich deposits of platinum in the Ural Mountains is one of Russia's great treasures. These mountains produced 95 per cent. of the world's supply before the war and platinum has since advanced in price. It is now worth eight times as much as gold, with a demand far beyond all visible supply.

The war showed how necessary platinum was to the manufacture of munitions of war. The metal had years before proved its usefulness in many industries of peace. Platinum is heavier than gold or silver, but is as

maluable and ductile as either. It resists all but one acid; it has a curious property of absorbing certain gases and it is one of the rare substances which will bring about chemical changes without being in itself affected. For these reasons it is used by jewelers as settings for precious stones and working out art designs, by dentists, makers of scientific instruments, chemists for reagents and crucibles, manufacturers of gas for sieves, makers of incandescent lamps and electricians.

Senator Cummins Upsets Plumb and Gompers.
It was ALBERT B. CUMMINS, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, who dethroned both the general plan for straight Government ownership of the railroads and the Plumb League scheme for soviet control and operation of the roads by the unions. It was Senator CUMMINS who worked out the major part of the new railway law now in operation. This measure is based on the fundamental principle that the railroad interest in the matter is the service imperatively required by the whole public. Its practical application rests on the sound sense axiom that the public here could get its necessary service unless the roads could get the necessary revenues to give it.

It was Senator CUMMINS, furthermore, who supplanted the American injunction against arbitrary interference with the service and the needs of the public by organized capital. It was he who took the ground that the United States Government also must forbid organized labor to do the same thing.

And so at the Iowa primaries on Tuesday the Plumb leaders and the Gompers labor union politicians went out to skin Senator CUMMINS alive. But they didn't. They didn't get his hide, they didn't get his scalp, they didn't get a lock of his hair. Senator CUMMINS swept his State with a primary vote far above 100,000 and a plurality well above 20,000.

All of which is not strange proof; it is only new proof upon old proof that the American people will not be ruled by any special class or by anybody acting for any special class. They will not be bullied by a Sam Gompers or by a Glenn Plumb. What the Gompers Plumb outfit has tried to do in Iowa and failed to do it has tried to do in Illinois and has failed. It has tried to do it in Massachusetts and has failed—failed in this instance so grotesquely, as to make Governor Coolidge Instantaneously a leading national figure.

Whenever SAM GOMPERS or GLENN PLUMB or anybody of similar stripe wants to go to the hustings on that issue the American people are ready for them.

Slacker Bergdoll, General Pershing and Army Politics.
Slacker Bergdoll ran away from the draft and hid during the war. Eventually he was caught, tried, convicted and sentenced to a prison term. He was incarcerated upon Governors Island, where he told his jailers a cock and bull story about gold buried on a lonely mountain side and was allowed to go out to get it. He went instead to his home, where he escaped from his guards.

General PERSHING announced on June 6 that he had made application for retirement, the duties falling upon him as General not being sufficient to occupy the time of an active, intelligent man accustomed all his life to hard work.

The condition in the military establishment which permits so protean an outrage against justice and civic decency as the losing of Slacker Bergdoll requires correction, and to correct the services of a man of decision, strength of character and experience are needed. Such a man is General PERSHING.

His capacity to organize and to direct has been proved. He occupies the highest exclusively military position in the nation. He is an army man from head to toe, no doubt anxious to remain in the service in which he has won his fame.

REVISING THE CENSUS.
A Dissenter From the Federal Figures Gives His Reasons.
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I notice that some seem to think my claim that the population of Manhattan is 2,500,000, and of the city over 4,000,000, is wrong. Here are my reasons:

I knew of my own knowledge at the time the census was being taken that fully 30 per cent. of those living in both apartment houses and apartment houses in Manhattan had been left out, and that entire buildings and in some instances blocks had been omitted. The census blanks were left with clerks and no effort was made by census enumerators to get them back. If they were returned, all right; if not, equally all right.

The excess of births over deaths in Manhattan for ten years is over 200,000, a greater per capita increase than for the entire city. The school registration is greater in 1920 than in 1910.

Large increases during the war and since in Manhattan population from out of town districts. Take the immigrants arriving in New York, plus the "out of town" arrivals, and they far exceed the emigration to Europe during the last ten years and even during the war.

Increase in ten years in number of apartments, in hotels, apartment houses, tenement and apartment houses, and occupancy increased from 70 to 100 per cent. Increase in number of loft and office buildings, department and other stores, greater number of occupants to the floor area, and occupancy increased from 70 to 100 per cent. a part of which increased Manhattan's population.

Enormous increase in passengers carried by transit lines over in foreign lands, between other points and Manhattan in both directions. There isn't a single landmark anywhere of reduced population in Manhattan.

When on population comparisons why will every newspaper, A.C., every year deliberately underestimate the population of the city of London and overestimate that of New York? The population of the city of London twenty years ago was 5,500,000. Its area hasn't increased since then, and its population to-day is over 7,500,000. The county of London, with a population of over 4,000,000, is only part of and is not the city of London, just as the county of New York, with a population of some 2,300,000, is only part of and is not the city of New York. Editors please note, and when you are compelled to admit this fact, please say so.

The State of New Jersey and Connecticut and Up-State so as to make the city of New York's population between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000.

AS TO NON-ALCOHOLIC INTOXICANTS.
While the "Limits Beyond Which Congress Cannot Go!"
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: While sharing your doubt as to the exact meaning of that clause in the prohibition decision which says that "there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages as within its power of enforcement," let me suggest that this may refer not only to the power of Congress to move alcoholic percentages upward or downward, but also to its regulation of beverages intoxicating but non-alcoholic.

For that phrase in the decision, like the amendment itself, does not mention alcohol. "Intoxicating liquors" for beverage purposes, no matter what their toxic constituents may be, are forbidden by the amendment. I know a man who became so drunk on coffee in Constantinople that he was under the care of a ship's doctor for three days. But would the Supreme Court uphold a law forbidding the manufacture or sale of strong black coffee? Two weeks ago I should have answered this question in the negative.

THE TILDEN CONTEST.
Another Opinion of the Character of the Struggle.
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I am inclined to think that at least one statement made by Mr. Dewey relative to the events following the Presidential election of 1916 is misleading and calculated to create a wrong impression. I allude to that part of his article where he speaks of "desperate tactics used to seize the election from Mr. Tilden."

We all know that the election of 1916 was so close as to be extremely doubtful at first; that party feeling ran high and that another civil war was even hinted at.

It was claimed that intimidation, fraud and violence had been resorted to in the South. The only way in which to obtain the facts was through the action of a "counting board." This board was required by law to verify the count and to render a final decision in the case.

Two visiting committees, one composed of Democrats and one of Republicans, were appointed by President Grant to be present at each session of the returning board for the purpose of watching the canvass of the votes.

The late Senator John Sherman of Ohio, who was a member of one of the committees, afterward said: "Whatever opinions may be expressed as to the correctness of the findings of the returning board, there can be no doubt that its proceedings were open, fair and impartial. The board arrived at the conclusion that the Republican electors received a majority of the votes cast in Louisiana at that election and were entitled to cast the vote of the State for President of the United States."

While on his way to New Orleans, Senator Sherman met Mr. Hayes at Columbus, Ohio. Hayes was most emphatic in expressing his opposition to any movement on the part of any one that might tend to influence the action of the returning board in his favor, and declared that he wanted no doubtful victory. In his letter of November 27, 1876, to Senator Sherman he said:

There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny. Personally I do not believe that Mr. Hayes's title was ever "clouded," nor do I doubt his right to the office of President of the United States. He was a man of unquestioned integrity, who never would have accepted the office if it had not come to him honestly.

The character of the gentlemen composing the visiting committees appointed by President Grant should also be taken into account. They were men whose character precluded the possibility of any wrongdoing.

THE ALCOHOLIC CONTENT.
Another Congress May Give Us Another Maximum Percentage.
To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In its decision upholding the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act the Supreme Court has held: "Congress has the authority to declare what is and what is not an intoxicating liquor." The present Congress has asserted that authority and drawn the line at one-half of 1 per cent. But any succeeding Congress may wipe out that line and establish a new line at any point it pleases. It is all right that liquor containing less than 50 per cent. of alcohol is not intoxicating; it will not have exceeded its power. And thus the court places it in the power of Congress actually to eliminate the amendment.

By the exercise of its power of definition it may infect repeal. An inevitable consequence of this situation is that the question of prohibition is not settled, and never can be settled, but must remain as a permanent question in every Congress election, for whether this blessed nation shall be wet or dry will depend upon the views of every new Congress.

LABOR FEDERATION
ANNULS COLOR LINE
Warns That Negro Workers Must Receive Equal Membership With Whites.
CAMPAIGNS ARE OUTLINED
Office, Laundry and Hotel Workers Will Be Object of Organization.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 10.—The American Federation of Labor today wiped out the "color line" and named its affiliated international union that its members must receive full and equal membership with white men. The federation's action came at the end of a stormy session, which nearly resulted in the secession of several delegates from the Southern States and the negroes and their sympathizers.

Rejecting the recommendation of its organization committee, the federation for the first time in history threatened the autonomy of an affiliated union by requesting the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to give the negro freight handlers, express and station employees full membership and eliminate from its constitution the words "white only."

The committee's report of "non-concurrence" on the ground that the federation had no power to interfere with the constitution of an affiliated union immediately drew the fire of the negro delegates and those of several Northern States, chiefly Illinois and New York. There was a voluminous exchange of oratory in which the negroes charged "statute without representation" and "discrimination," to which their opponents replied with accusations and a loyal by negro workers of the whites in past labor disputes.

Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks declared they were taking care of the negro question and giving just attention to negro grievances. They asked the conference to leave the matter in their hands for definite disposition. Several motions were made on the floor to demand that the railway clerks abolish the "color line" in its constitution or forfeit their charter in the federation. One of these was later modified to "request" the brotherhood to give the negro full membership. It was accepted by an overwhelming majority.

"This, I believe, will settle the negro problem in our organization for all time," said Chairman Duncan, following the adoption of the motion. "Our affiliated unions must now understand that the color line is abolished."

International Policemen's Union.
Other resolutions adopted by the convention provided for the formation of an international policemen's union as soon as membership of local unions reached 6,000, an organization campaign among office workers and a charter as soon as membership totals 10,000 and organization of the laundry workers of the country.

An appeal to the workers to desert the federation and align with the one big union, spread broadcast through the city to-day, asserted that craft unionism was membership of local unions reached 6,000, an organization campaign among office workers and a charter as soon as membership totals 10,000 and organization of the laundry workers of the country.

Discussion of Irish Question.
Discussion of the Irish question at a convention held in Canada was declared a "disgraceful act of hospitality" by the executive council of the Imperial Order, Sons of the Empire.

"It is a disgraceful act of hospitality," said Capt. W. J. Gerrard, a member of the council.

LABOR FEDERATION
ANNULS COLOR LINE
Warns That Negro Workers Must Receive Equal Membership With Whites.
CAMPAIGNS ARE OUTLINED
Office, Laundry and Hotel Workers Will Be Object of Organization.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 10.—The American Federation of Labor today wiped out the "color line" and named its affiliated international union that its members must receive full and equal membership with white men. The federation's action came at the end of a stormy session, which nearly resulted in the secession of several delegates from the Southern States and the negroes and their sympathizers.

Rejecting the recommendation of its organization committee, the federation for the first time in history threatened the autonomy of an affiliated union by requesting the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to give the negro freight handlers, express and station employees full membership and eliminate from its constitution the words "white only."

The committee's report of "non-concurrence" on the ground that the federation had no power to interfere with the constitution of an affiliated union immediately drew the fire of the negro delegates and those of several Northern States, chiefly Illinois and New York. There was a voluminous exchange of oratory in which the negroes charged "statute without representation" and "discrimination," to which their opponents replied with accusations and a loyal by negro workers of the whites in past labor disputes.

Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks declared they were taking care of the negro question and giving just attention to negro grievances. They asked the conference to leave the matter in their hands for definite disposition. Several motions were made on the floor to demand that the railway clerks abolish the "color line" in its constitution or forfeit their charter in the federation. One of these was later modified to "request" the brotherhood to give the negro full membership. It was accepted by an overwhelming majority.

"This, I believe, will settle the negro problem in our organization for all time," said Chairman Duncan, following the adoption of the motion. "Our affiliated unions must now understand that the color line is abolished."

International Policemen's Union.
Other resolutions adopted by the convention provided for the formation of an international policemen's union as soon as membership of local unions reached 6,000, an organization campaign among office workers and a charter as soon as membership totals 10,000 and organization of the laundry workers of the country.

An appeal to the workers to desert the federation and align with the one big union, spread broadcast through the city to-day, asserted that craft unionism was membership of local unions reached 6,000, an organization campaign among office workers and a charter as soon as membership totals 10,000 and organization of the laundry workers of the country.

Discussion of Irish Question.
Discussion of the Irish question at a convention held in Canada was declared a "disgraceful act of hospitality" by the executive council of the Imperial Order, Sons of the Empire.

"It is a disgraceful act of hospitality," said Capt. W. J. Gerrard, a member of the council.

The Sun
AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD
FOUNDED 1833-1852
NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1920.
THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.
PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.
200 Broadway, New York.
Frank A. Munsey, President.
E. W. Washburn, Vice-President.
Wm. T. Sullivan, Treasurer.
H. C. Thompson, Secretary.

NEWSSTAND PRICES.
Daily, two cents a copy in New York city, three cents outside New York city and four cents elsewhere; Sunday, five cents; elsewhere, ten cents.
MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Mail, Postpaid.
Daily, \$1.00 per month; \$12.00 per year.
Sunday, \$0.50 per month; \$6.00 per year.
Daily and Sunday, \$1.50 per month; \$18.00 per year.
Foreign rates, on application.
All checks, money orders, etc., in full payment to The Sun-Herald.

European Edition.
Published in Paris every day in the year.
Price in Paris—25 centimes, daily and Sunday.
PARIS OFFICE, 45 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
Information concerning advertising rates for the European Edition may be obtained from the main New York office.

Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches received by it or its associates. It is not authorized to publish or to use for any other purpose any news dispatches received by it or its associates. It is not authorized to use for any other purpose any news dispatches received by it or its associates.

Strategically Considered.
If it were merely a question of selecting the best man for the job, the work of a national convention in fixing upon its nominee for the Presidency would be a dull task. But since the best man might not run worth a damn, a thoroughgoing search must be made for a man who would be strong at the polls and who in innate ability is the real thing.

Incidental Essay on the Art of Platform Making.
At first reading all that the Republican platform for 1920 seems to lack is inspiration and an index.

Electoral College

Virginia	12
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	9
Georgia	14
Florida	6
Alabama	12
Tennessee	12
Mississippi	10
Arkansas	9
Louisiana	10
Texas	26
Oklahoma	10
Kentucky	13
Missouri	15
Maryland	10
New Mexico	5
Arizona	5
Total	131

This leaves 350 electoral votes, out of which the Republicans must get 205 to win the election. Starting with an almost certain 151 votes to their credit before invading the Northern field the Democrats need to find only 55 votes among all the Northern States to elect the President. If they should carry New York State with its 45 votes they would have to pick up here and there only 40 more votes to win the election, and these votes should not be difficult to find, especially since Ohio with its 24 is this year a mighty uncertain asset to the Republican party.

The horse sense, it seems to The Sun and New York Herald in a situation like this would be for the Chicago convention to make sure through the selection of its nominee for the Presidency that the vote of New York will line up in the Republican column next November.

Rebuilding the Guard.
The men who served in the National Guard when it was on the Mexican border and when it went overseas have done their military duty for the State and the nation. They are entitled to honorable admission to the veteran associations of their respective regiments. It is not fair to ask them to join again. Some men, inspired by affection for their old outfits, will enter their successors, but the vast majority of the new guardsmen must come from the list of those who saw no service in the old guard.